Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report
1986-87

Saskatchewan
Justice

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Letters of Transmittal

December 1, 1987

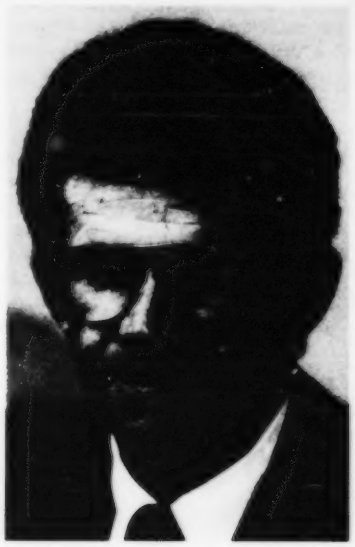
The Honourable F.W. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor
Province of Saskatchewan
Regina, Saskatchewan

May It Please Your Honour:

I have the pleasure to transmit to your Honour the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Justice for the Year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

The Honourable Bob Andrew
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General



December 1, 1987

The Honourable Bob Andrew
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General,
Province of Saskatchewan
Regina, Saskatchewan

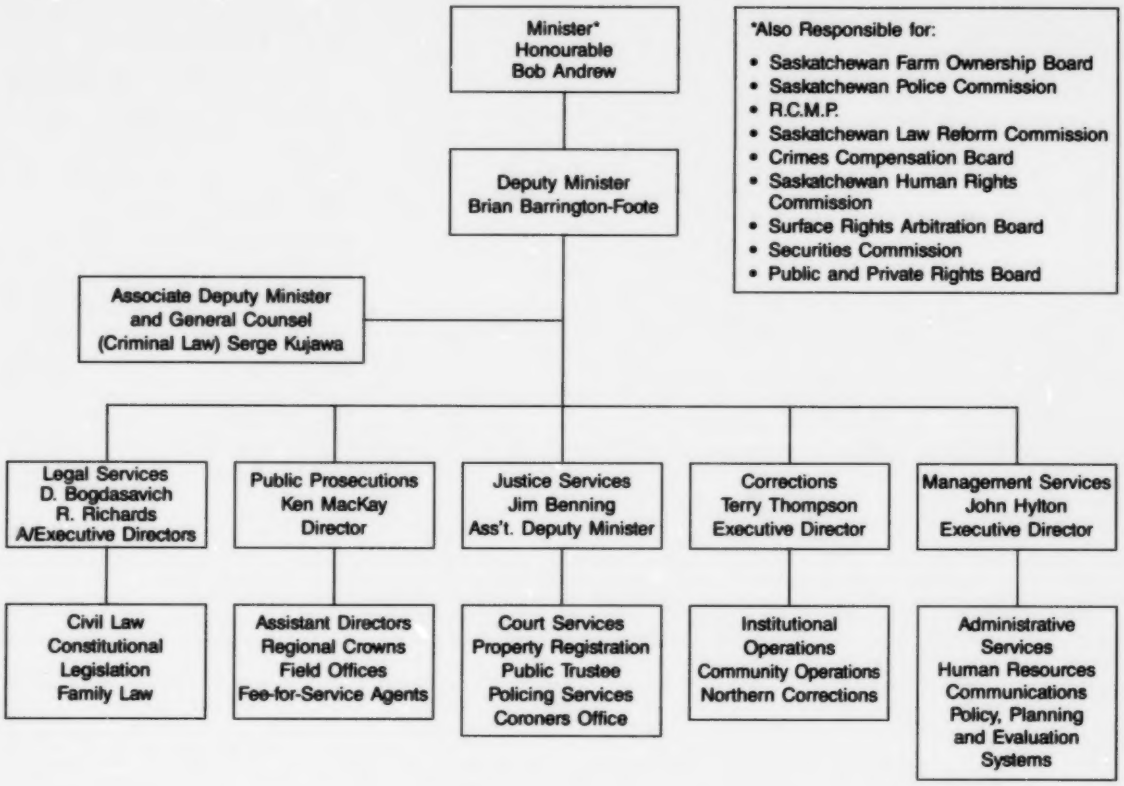
Dear Mr. Andrew:

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Department of Justice for the Year ending March 31, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Barrington - Foote
Deputy Minister of Justice
and Deputy Attorney General

Figure 1
Saskatchewan Justice — Organization Chart



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Justice was established on May 1, 1983, as part of a government-wide re-organization of functions and responsibilities. The primary goal of these organizational changes, (which included the consolidation in one department of the functions of the former Attorney General's Department, the Provincial Adult Corrections Services, and the constitutional affairs function of the former Department of Intergovernmental Affairs) was to achieve improved co-ordination and increased efficiency in the delivery of provincial justice services.

By the terms of **The Department of Justice Act**, the Minister of Justice is **ex officio** the Attorney General, and in that capacity, continues to have the constitutional and legal responsibilities traditionally associated with that historic office. Certain of those responsibilities relate to his special role in Cabinet and for that purpose the Minister is described as the legal member of the Executive Council. He is the legal advisor to the Crown. Among his duties are:

(a) ensuring that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law;

(b) superintending all matters connected with the administration of justice in Saskatchewan that are within the constitutional jurisdiction of the Province; and

(c) providing legal advice to the Government of Saskatchewan and conducting all litigation for or against the Crown.

The mandate of the Department includes providing for:

(a) policing, with respect to those laws which the Province is responsible for enforcing (this being done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under a contract between the Province and the Government of Canada);

(b) the prosecution of offences under the **Criminal Code** and provincial statutes, through the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions;

(c) court support services to the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan;

(d) the provincial corrections system;

(e) the provincial coroner's system;

(f) the operation and management of the provincial land titles and personal property registration systems;

(g) the operation and management, through the office of the Public Trustee, of systems for the administration of estates of the mentally incompetent and minors; and

(h) legal advice to the Government and conducting all litigation for or against the Crown.

There are a number of Boards and Commissions which report to the Minister. While the budgets of these Agencies are included within the budget of the Department, owing to their independent statutory nature, they are not managed by the Department. These include the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, the Saskatchewan Police Commission, the Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan, the Farm Ownership Board, and the Saskatchewan Securities Commission.

The action taken to consolidate justice-related functions in one department was the first step in a modernization process which is now underway. This process includes a continous process of re-evaluation to identify improvements which can be made in the provision of justice services. This has enabled the Department, in a time of fiscal restraint, to improve the level of service provided to traditional users — the courts, the Bar, the commercial sector, and other government departments — as well as to respond to identified needs and problems in society: crime victims, families, women, children and the elderly.

In the 1986-87 fiscal year the Department of Justice undertook organizational change to improve efficiency. These changes included:

- transfer of responsibility for the Public and Private Rights Board to the Department of Justice from the Department of Consumer and Commercial Affairs;
- transfer of responsibility for the Farm Ownership Board from the Department of Agriculture;

In the 1987-88 fiscal year responsibility for other Boards and Commissions with similar responsibilities of mediation and arbitration will be transferred to the Department of Justice. It is expected that these transfers will consolidate government's ability to evaluate and develop policy as it relates to the use of mediation and arbitration as a means of dispute resolution.

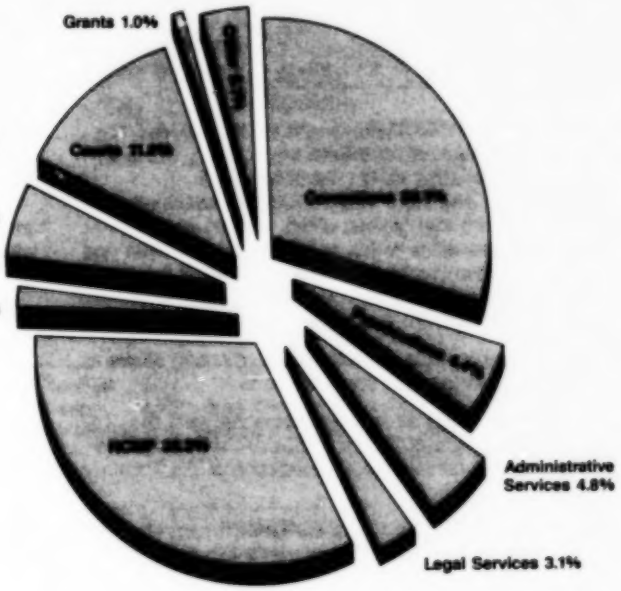
During 1986-87, the Department also completed the first step in modernizing the Land Titles operation by automating the Chief Surveyor's Index. This will enhance user service by reducing the possibility of error providing more accurate and expeditious searches.

As well, a number of changes took place among the Department's management personnel during the course of the fiscal year under review:

- John Baker was appointed Director of Policing Branch effective June 2, 1986.
- Bob Allen was appointed Deputy Director of Security, Prince Albert Correctional Centre effective July 1, 1986.
- Kathy Langlois was appointed Director of Administration effective July 15, 1986.
- Brian Barrington-Foote was appointed Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General effective January 27, 1987.
- Barb Shourounis was appointed Registrar of the Securities Commission effective February 1, 1987.
- Ian McIntosh was appointed Deputy Registrar of the Securities Commission effective February 1, 1987.

Saskatchewan Department of Justice Percentage Allocation of Departmental Expenditures

1986/87
(106.0 million dollars)



Saskatchewan Department of Justice Percentage Allocation of Human Resources

1986/87
(1516.2 Person-Years*)

(*Source: 1986/87 Estimates)

I Public Prosecutions Division

> "It cannot be over-emphasized that the purpose of a criminal prosecution is not to obtain a conviction, it is to lay before a jury what the Crown considers to be credible evidence relevant to what is alleged to be a crime. Counsel have a duty to see that all available legal proof of the facts is presented: it should be done firmly and pressed to its legitimate strength but it must also be done fairly. The role of prosecutor excludes any notion of winning or losing; his function is a matter of public duty than which in civil life there can be none charged with greater personal responsibility. It is to be efficiently performed with an ingrained sense of the dignity, the seriousness and the justness of judicial proceedings."

Mr. Justice Rand in the Supreme Court of Canada stated in Boucher v. The Queen, (1955) S.C.R. 16 at page 23.

In keeping with this philosophy, the mandate of the Public Prosecutions Division is to prosecute all offences under the **Criminal Code** of Canada, the **Young Offenders Act** and the Statutes of Saskatchewan in all the courts in the Province and in the Supreme Court of Canada. The Division advises the Minister of Justice and the Deputy Minister of Justice on the administration of criminal justice in the province. It also provides legal advice to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in its provincial policing role, and municipal police forces in matters under investigation.

As Attorney General for Saskatchewan, the Minister of Justice is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the province. This is carried out through the Executive Director of Public Prosecutions and the members of the Prosecutions Division, who are the Minister's agents. In this responsibility, the Attorney General has constitutional independence. As a result, members of the Public Prosecutions Division exercise wide discretionary powers in criminal prosecutions: deciding whether or not to prosecute; instituting and stopping prosecutions; taking over the conduct of any criminal proceeding which has been privately commenced; and advising the Attorney General whether or not to consent to a prosecution in cases where his formal consent is required. In court, as agents of the Attorney General, members of the Public Prosecutions Division present the case for the Crown, and again there is a wide discretion to do so as they see fit. They decide what witnesses should be called and what evidence is relevant, material and credible. The exercise of that discretion in the public interest requires lawyers with special skills, experience and judgement.

Because of these wide discretionary powers, the Public Prosecutions Division constantly reminds its members that a Crown Prosecutor must act as part of the court rather than as an advocate. In a trial, the Crown Prosecutor has a duty to offer all relevant evidence - for the accused as well as against him. While the Crown Prosecutor must vigorously strive to see that the course of justice is not thwarted, he must always do so with fairness, moderation and dignity.

The Public Prosecutions Division is made up of 52 professional and 33 support staff. There are two Directors in the Branch (reporting to the Executive Director). One is in charge of appeals, the other in charge of prosecutors. There are regional prosecution offices in Regina, North Battleford, Moose Jaw, La Ronge, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton and Melfort. In addition the Division employs 40 members of the private bar as prosecutors on a fee for service basis.

II Legal Services Division

• **GENERAL**

The Legal Services Division assists the Minister of Justice in his duties as legal counsel to the Provincial Crown in matters of civil and constitutional law, legislation and legal policy. In this capacity, the Division provides legal and advisory services on the Minister's behalf to all government departments and other Crown agencies, and counsel in litigation matters involving the Provincial Government.

The Division, headquartered in Regina, is made up of the Civil Law Branch, the Constitutional Branch, the Family Law Branch and the Legislative Branch. It also administers the Department's continuing student-at-law programs.

Civil Law Branch

The Civil Law Branch provides all civil legal services required by government departments and agencies, except for those specialty services provided by the Constitutional, Family and Legislation Branches.

The Branch consists of three Sections. As Attorney General, the Minister of Justice for Saskatchewan has responsibility for the conduct of all litigation for or against the Provincial Government. The Crown Solicitors in one Section act exclusively as counsel in civil litigation matters, appearing before regulatory boards and tribunals and in provincial and federal courts. The other two Sections provide a wide variety of in-house legal services to provincial departments and agencies. Crown Solicitors in these Sections are each assigned specific client agencies and provide services similar to those rendered by lawyers in any large law firm. They prepare contracts and other legal documents, counsel government officials with respect to legal requirements and procedures, provide interpretations of provincial and federal statutes, assist in the development of draft legislation, regulations and orders-in-council, and undertake legal research and policy projects.

Family Law Branch

The Family Law Branch provides legal services to the Department of Social Services for child protection matters in Saskatchewan. It also provides legal services in connection with the Automatic Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Program.

In addition to court appearances regarding proceedings under **The Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act** and **The Family Services Act**, the Family Law Branch provides general legal services to the Department of Social Services. The Branch also assists in developing family law policy for consideration by the Minister of Justice. This involves the Branch in interprovincial, interdepartmental and federal-provincial activities on family law matters.

Constitutional Branch

The Constitutional Branch consists of the Constitutional Law Section and the Constitutional Relations Section. It provides legal advice to the Government on constitutional matters and represents the Attorney General in litigation and other proceedings which raise constitutional issues. In addition, the Branch provides advice and other legal services in matters of aboriginal, human rights and resource law.

The Branch plays a major role in constitutional reform and related intergovernmental matters. The aboriginal constitutional reform process and related local negotiations have been the focus of recent efforts in this field.

Solicitors within the Branch handle many of the Department's litigation files. The Branch is also involved in constitutional issues that are raised in prosecutions carried out by the Attorney General and provides advice or counsel as appropriate.

Legislation Branch

The Legislation Branch consists of the Legislative Services Section and the Legislative Drafting Section. The Legislative Services Section provides co-ordination and analytical services for the Department in the development of legal and legislative policy and provides technical advice on proposed legislation to departments and other government agencies. The Section provides legal assistance to the Legislative Review Committee of Cabinet, the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the Government House Leader and the Chief Electoral Officer, and advises the Executive Council and other Crown agencies on the form, effect and legality of proposed orders-in-council.

The Legislative Drafting Section drafts all government bills and regulations. In this capacity the Section takes instructions from the Legislative Review and Regulations Review Committees of Cabinet. It also provides general advisory services on drafting matters to government departments and other Crown agencies. The Section is also responsible for the general revision of regulations and statutes, and liaison with the Drafting Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada.

The Legislative Drafting Section also co-ordinates activities related to the printing of government bills, the publication of loose-leaf statutes, loose-leaf regulations and various tables, and the publication of regulations in the Gazette. The Section prepares consolidations of statutes and regulations and is responsible for the computerization of the Statutes of Saskatchewan.

III Justice Services Division

This Division is responsible for administering Court Services, Policing, the Coroner's Office, Property Registration and Public Trustee programs. All provide non-legal services to the public.

Courts

- **Court Services Branch**

The Court Services Branch provides administrative support to the Courts in Saskatchewan. Through its four operating units — Sheriff Services, Court Operations, Registrar of Courts and Administrative Support, Court Services provides uniform policy and direction to the field offices in trial expedition, courtroom provision, document processing and statistical data production.

The Sheriffs Services Unit provides sheriff services throughout the province. Sheriffs and Sheriff's officers execute court orders, serve legal documents and enforce statute orders.

The Registrar of Courts provides advice and direction to the province's Local Registrars who process court documents, receive documents for filing, assess court fees, keep accounting records and act as clerks of the court at all courtroom and chamber sessions.

Court Operations involves the administration relating to the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Surrogate Court, the Unified Family Court, and the Automatic Enforcement of Maintenance Orders program. It also includes the non-judicial administration relating to the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan and the Traffic Safety Court of Saskatchewan; administration of **The Commissioner for Oaths Act, The Notaries Public Act, The Marriage Act** and provision of training and support services for Justices of the Peace throughout the province. Court Operations provides for judicial officers, clerical staff, court reporting, library services, office supplies and equipment, court space, and ensures the production of transcripts.

Administrative Support provides financial and administrative support services for the Court Services Branch. This includes preparation of financial reports and documents and functions related to personnel administration. As well, Administrative Support is responsible for the Provincial Court Management Information System.

Major highlights in the Court Services Branch in 1986/87 were as follows:

- Implementation of the Justice Automated Information Network (JAIN) in all Provincial Court locations was completed. This system permits tracking of accused persons, record keeping, financial control and automatic production of required court documents.
- The Sheriff in Battleford assumed responsibility for the administration of the northern provincial court offices. This has facilitated a more efficient use of staffing resources available to cover both the Queen's Bench and Provincial Court operations.
- Changes were implemented to the accounting procedures in the court offices to take advantage of the latest technological developments and maximize the return on government funds.
- Court Services assisted in a study on the efficiency of the Provincial Court operations.

The outline of purpose and activities of each Court are as follows:

- **THE COURT OF APPEAL**

The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan presides over the Court of Appeal. In addition to the Chief Justice, the Court consists of six Justices, and as of March 31, 1987, two supernumerary judges. The judges are appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court hears appeals from all other Courts in the Province of Saskatchewan and its decisions may be appealed only to the Supreme Court of Canada. During the year 1986 leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was sought in 16 cases and granted in 1 of those and an additional five cases were heard by right to appeal.

TABLE 2

CASELOAD STATISTICS - COURT OF APPEAL

	Filed			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of appeals (civil)	313	321	322	313
Number of appeals (criminal)	558	453	446	405
Total	871	774	768	718
	Heard			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of appeals (civil)	158	158	246	213
Number of appeals (criminal)	572	507	360	346
Total	730	665	606	559
Chamber Applications	163	155	182	190
Settled or abandoned appeals (between readiness and hearing)	*	127	82	73

* Statistics not available prior to 1984

TABLE 3

TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN READINESS OF APPEAL AND ACTUAL APPEAL HEARING

Type of Appeal	Interval
Sentence Appeals	15 - 30 days
Expedited Criminal Appeals	30 - 45 days
Expedited Civil Appeals (interlocutory or custody)	30 - 45 days
Regular Criminal Appeals	30 - 60 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Regina)	240 days
Regular Civil Appeals (Saskatoon)	90 - 120 days

- **THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH**

Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan consists of a Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and twenty-nine judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, with one new appointment in the 1986/87 fiscal year. In addition, there are three supernumerary judges.

The Court of Queen's Bench is the superior trial court for the province with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters not expressly excluded by statute. In addition, it sits on appeal over the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan with respect to summary conviction offences and Small Claims matters. Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench hear matters in all judicial centres. As of March 31, 1987, judges were resident in following communities:

TABLE 4

	Judges	Supernumerary Judges
Regina	1	10
Saskatoon	1	12
Battleford		1
Humboldt		1
Melville		1
Moose Jaw		1
Prince Albert		1
Yorkton		1
Estevan		1
Swift Current	1	1
	3	30

TABLE 5

CASELOAD STATISTICS - COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH
(Excluding Unified Family Court)

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Civil actions commenced (excluding divorce)	14,636	14,174	14,575	14,115
Civil trials heard (excluding divorce)	549	486	435	395
Petitions for divorce commenced	1,580	1,541	1,539	2,045
Criminal trials heard	733	629	636	581
Criminal appeals heard	304	402	277	283
Chamber matters heard	18,016	18,316	17,016	18,065
Sheriff:				
Writs of execution filed	5,397	5,177	4,804	5,193
(completed, satisfied or expired)	3,597	3,086	3,136	3,098
Seizures	498	585	505	385
Investigations	9,621	9,599	9,522	9,418
Process served	2,198	2,377	2,485	2,558

• THE SURROGATE COURT

The Surrogate Court for Saskatchewan has jurisdiction in relation to testamentary matters and issuance of grants of probate and administration. It is a court of record. The Justices of the Court of Appeal and Court of Queen's Bench have been appointed Judges of the Surrogate Court. The Court of Appeal and Court of the Queen's Bench exercise the jurisdiction given to the Surrogate Court.

TABLE 6

CASELOAD STATISTICS - SURROGATE COURT

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Letters Probate	3,055	2,763	2,894	3,016
Letters of Administration	700	668	673	663
Under Sections 45 & 46 of the Act	49	128	47	66
TOTAL	3,804	3,559	3,606	3,745

• THE UNIFIED FAMILY COURT

The Unified Family Court for Saskatchewan opened in Saskatoon in December, 1978, in Saskatoon as a pilot project for the province. It was established to provide a court with jurisdiction over all family matters, which takes into consideration a range of problems beyond legal issues and can deal with the family as a unit through a combination of court and social services. This Court has successfully brought together both the Provincial and Queen's Bench functions, resulting in an integrated court system for family related matters.

TABLE 7
CASELOAD STATISTICS - UNIFIED FAMILY COURT

	1983	1984	1985	1986
Actions commenced by Statute:				
The Divorce Act	781	758	748	983
The Married Persons' Property Act and The Matrimonial Property Act	193	215	212	256
The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act	100	101	95	79
The Infants Act	238	268	294	295
The Children of Unmarried Parents Act	21	17	39	35
Others	115	146	65	105
Adoptions	136	107	108	113
Family Service	104	136	121	110
Juvenile Delinquents	143	*	*	*
Criminal Code	83	25	6	9
TOTAL Number of files opened	1,914 1,138	1,773 1,121	1,688 1,116	1,985 1,348

• THE PROVINCIAL COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Provincial Court of Saskatchewan consists of a Chief Judge, an Associate Chief Judge and forty-seven judges appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. A Judicial Council composed of judges of all three levels of court, representatives of the Law Society and the government has the duty of considering and making recommendations to the Minister regarding proposed judicial appointments to the Court. During 1986/87 there was one retirement, one leave of absence and two new appointments to the Provincial Court. The Court exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction:

(a) civil by virtue of **The Small Claims Enforcement Act**, under which it has jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon claims and counterclaims for debts and damages not exceeding $3,000;

(b) criminal or quasi-criminal by virtue of the **Criminal Code** and a variety of federal and provincial statutes, under which it can hear summary conviction offences and certain indictable offences, in respect of which it has absolute jurisdiction, and other indictable offences where the accused is given a choice as to the mode of trial.

In general terms, it is the court of first appearance in criminal matters and adjudicates on all provincial and municipal offences. Consequently it is a court having a great impact on the general public.

Two Traffic Safety Courts are operational in Saskatchewan, one in Regina and one in Saskatoon. These courts are restricted to traffic violations, excluding parking offences. They were established with two objectives in mind:

(a) to remove traffic matters from the criminal court system, providing Provincial Court Judges more time to deal with criminal matters; and

(b) to attempt to change driving attitudes by having a court designed to deal with driving offenders.

The Traffic Safety Courts are a successful and important component of the Provincial Court.

Under the provisions of **The Provincial Court Act**, the Chief Judge is also assigned the responsibility of directing and supervising the duties and sittings of 479 Justices of the Peace.

During 1985/86, there were four retirements and one new appointment to the Provincial Court.

CORONER'S BRANCH

The coroner system provides for the independent investigation of the circumstances surrounding a death. Cases of violent, sudden or unexplained death are reported to the coroner, who inquires into the death and has the power to decide whether an inquest is necessary. If an inquest is held, six jurors are summoned to hear evidence relating to the circumstances of the death. After hearing the evidence, the coroner's jury returns a verdict as to the cause of the death. They may make recommendations as to how similar deaths may be avoided. The Chief Coroner administers, supervises and directs the 167 coroners in the province. Of those, 48 are medically qualified. The Chief Coroner establishes and conducts instruction programs for coroners, and brings any findings to the attention of the appropriate persons, agencies or government.

The Chief Coroner continues to meet with the coroners throughout the province on a regular basis, to update them concerning changes in policy and to be made aware of any concerns which they may have relating to their work as coroners.

The Branch continues to provide basic training seminars for new coroners.

TABLE 8

*** 1986 SASKATCHEWAN DEATH STATISTICS (TOTAL 1,804)**

	Natural	Accidental	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Non-Coroners
Under 20	65	112	20	2	—	—
21 - 40	42	158	56	15	9	—
41 - 60	213	74	38	3	6	7
61 - Over	781	106	30	2	5	30
Unknown	16	5	4	—	2	3
TOTAL	1,117	455	148	22	22	40

*Calendar Year

POLICING BRANCH

This branch has responsibility for the following:

(a) Provincial Policing Services, including the Indian Constable Program.

(b) Administration of the Firearms Control Provisions of the **Criminal Code**.

(c) Administration of **The Private Investigators** and **Security Guards Act**.

PROVINCIAL POLICING SERVICES

Under **The Police Act**, the province provides policing services to the Northern Administration District, and rural and urban municipalities having a population under 500. Provision is also included in **The Police Act** for the province, on request from a municipality, to provide policing services to urban municipalities with a population between 500 and 1,500 on the basis of a municipal/provincial agreement.

Since 1928, provincial policing services in Saskatchewan have been provided by the RCMP on the basis of a federal/provincial policing agreement. With the exception of a 5 year agreement for the period 1976 to 1981, the agreements have covered 10 year periods. The current agreement commenced on April 1, 1981 and expires March 31, 1991. Provision is included for a renewal of the agreement at that time.

Under the terms of that the Provincial Policing Agreement, the Province of Saskatchewan is required to pay a percentage of the costs incurred by the RCMP in providing the provincial policing services. In the first year of the current agreement, Saskatchewan was required to pay 56% of the cost with an increase of 1% per year until April 1, 1986, when the increase will be 2% per year to a maximum of 70% in the final year of the agreement in 1990/91.

In 1986/87 the province paid 62% of the RCMP's provincial policing costs.

The RCMP services are under the direction of the Commanding Officer "F" Division with headquarters in Regina. For operational purposes the province is divided into six sub-divisions having supervisory responsibility for the 121 detachments located throughout the province.

Sub-division	Detachments
Regina • southeast area of province	22
Swift Current • southwest area of province	19
Yorkton • east-central area	15
Saskatoon • central and west-central area	18
North Battleford • northwest central area	18
Prince Albert • northern half of province	29

In 1986/87, 838 members and 120 clerical staff were employed directly on provincial policing services.

TABLE 9

Types of Duties	Allocated Members
Detachment regular duties (120)	528
Highway Patrol Units (39)	113
Telecommunications	61
Specialized Units (Dogs, Air, Identification, Commercial Crime, Provost Services)	96
Supervisory Personnel	40

During 1986/87 the RCMP provincial policing services served 80 urban municipalities on a municipal/provincial agreement. Under this program municipalities are required to pay the per member cost of an RCMP member to the province, for each forty hours of service per week. In 1986/87 the cost per member was estimated at $47,500.

In 1986/87 the capital construction cost was $640,000. This included construction of married quarters at each of the following locations:

Ile a La Crosse
Hafford
Glaslyn
Avonlea
Pelican Narrows

In addition, renovations were made to the buildings in Swift Current and North Battleford.

Person offences in areas policed by the RCMP were influenced by an increased number of assaults. Property offences show a moderate increase. Other criminal offences declined, primarily due to a decrease in fraudulent cheque cases. Impaired driving offences continue to decline. In 1986/87 the RCMP was understrength. Although a reduced number of patrols may have influenced the number of impaired drivers being detected, public attitude toward drinking and driving is more responsible. Comparisons of general crime statistics for the past three years are as follows:

TABLE 10
CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN AREAS POLICED BY RCMP

	1984	1985	1986
Offences Against Persons	4,176 (+6.0%)	4,432 (+6.1%)	4,808 (+8.5%)
Offences Against Property	22,274 (−2.0%)	23,545 (+5.7%)	24,161 (+2.6%)
Other Criminal Offences	4,083 (+3.6%)	3,735 (−8.5%)	3,505 (−6.2%)
Impaired Drivers includes Refusal of breath Sample and over .08)	8,353 (−5.7%)	7,277 (−13.5%)	7,190 (−.50%)

• INDIAN SPECIAL CONSTABLE PROGRAM

The improvement of policing services to the native communities in the province, particularly the north, is a priority of the department.

An Indian Constable Program was established in Saskatchewan following discussions between the Department of Justice, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the RCMP and Department of Indian and Northern Affairs during 1973 and 1974. The program improves provincial policing services to Indian communities.

Under the program status Indians are recruited by the RCMP, appointed to the rank of Special Constable, and trained at the RCMP Training Academy. Following training they are posted to RCMP detachments having large Indian communities within the detachment area. In the first few years of the program there were problems getting sufficient applicants. By 1985/86 the 39 positions were filled and there is now a waiting list of applicants. This program has made a substantial contribution to policing of Indian Reserves and police/native relations.

Cost-shared by the province and the federal government, the province paid 40% of the cost during the first year in 1975/76. The provincial share remained at 40% until 1978/79 when it increased to 48% and further increased to 51% for 1979/80 and 54% for 1980/81. It has remained at 54% for the past five years.

The cost to the Province for this program in 1986/87 was $941,000.

• FIREARMS CONTROL PROGRAM

Resulting from amendments to the **Criminal Code** as January 1, 1979 any person wishing to acquire a firearm, in any manner, is required to possess a firearms acquisition certificate. At the same time, any person in the business of selling firearms or ammunition is required to have a business permit. A person wanting to obtain either a certificate or business permit must complete an application, have it approved by the local police force and pay the required fee for the certificate or permit.

All firearm and ammunition business permits are issued by the office of the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer (CPFO) of the Policing Branch. All firearm acquisition certificates are issued by the office of the CPFO except Estevan, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Weyburn where the police force issues the firearms acquisition certificates.

TABLE 11
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1985/86	1986/87
Firearms Acquisition Certificates Issued	11,356	10,892
Processed by CFPO	7,644	7,439
Firearm and Ammunition Certificates Issued	741	840

• THE PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY GUARDS ACT

Under the **Private Investigators and Security Guards Act** all firms and individuals involved in the business of private investigation or, providing security for persons or property, must be licensed.

TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Registrar Processed Licenses	1985/86	1986/87
Business Licenses	44	56
Employee Licenses	1,093	1,093

PROPERTY REGISTRATION BRANCH

Under the guidance of the Master of Titles, the Property Registration Branch provides and administers a system of registration for both real and personal property that protects the owner's interest, facilitates transactions dealing with such property, and provides a means of determining priority between competing claimants to property.

The Branch operates two distinct systems: the Land Titles System, dealing with real property, and the Personal Property Registry, dealing with personal property.

• LAND TITLES SYSTEM

The purpose of the land titles system, similar to that in the other Western Provinces, is to provide for province guaranteed ownership of land, and recording of documents which create interests in land, such as mortgages and easements, in order to protect the persons entitled to those interests. Land Titles offices examine and register land-related documents, issue and update titles. They also provide title and document searches, custody and microfilm of original title.

There are eight land registration districts in the province, each with its own land titles office, registrar and staff. The registrars work under the legal and administrative direction of the Master of Titles, who is also the Director of the Property Registration Branch. District offices are located in Battleford, Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current and Yorkton. The offices of the Chief Surveyor and Microfilm Editing, which are also part of the Land Titles System, are located in Regina.

The Director of the Branch, as the Master of Titles:

(a) is required to inspect the books and records in the land titles offices;

(b) instructs the registrars and advises the public about the registrability of documents;

(c) adjudicates, if necessary, among competing claims of interest in land prior to the granting of certificates of title;

(d) hears appeals from the decisions of the registrars about the registration of instruments;

(e) issues orders, if necessary, determining the true ownership of mines and minerals; and

(f) orders the correction or amendment of plans of survey;

(g) provides all legal advice to the branch.

The Chief Surveyor examines and approves for registration in the land titles offices all plans of survey except roadway plans. The Chief Surveyor is the final arbitrator concerning surveys, plans, "metes and bounds" descriptions, amendments of plans, descriptions of registered record, the cancellation of plans of survey, and advises the Master of Titles in the preparation of all Master of Titles' orders under **The Land Titles Act**, **The Subdivision Act** and **The Land Surveys Act**.

TABLE 13

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - REGISTRATION OF LAND TITLES

Type of Activity	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Land Titles Offices				
Instruments Received	239,775	216,780	215,959	238,250
Instruments Registered	181,506	162,493	166,824	181,265
Instruments Filed	14,083	13,226	12,466	14,058
Titles Issued	67,119	64,387	65,266	75,468
Transfers & Transmissions	50,139	44,603	47,430	59,874
Mortgages	36,779	28,335	30,466	34,426
Caveats	17,857	18,803	20,017	17,001
Notices Issued	88,606	86,091	65,266	95,473
Certificates Issued	244,371	225,623	234,085	265,562
Counter Searches	213,685	209,329	244,555	236,704
Chief Surveyor's Office				
Plans Examined	1,072	1,170	1,055	1,128
Master of Titles Orders Completed	230	184	257	276
Number of Plans Printed	28,095	32,024	33,437	35,195

Land titles workload is directed by the economy and is affected in a major way by government decisions to aid segments of the land industry. Table 14 indicates the effect of those decisions at both federal and provincial levels of government to assist new home owners in the 1983/84 fiscal year. Several productivity aids have enabled the system to increase the number of instruments processed and improve the currency date without increased staff.

• PERSONAL PROPERTY REGISTRY

The Personal Property Registry provides a notice filing system where a secured party (seller, lending institution, garage keeper, execution creditor, and, in some instances, a buyer) may register a financing statement indicating an interest in the personal property of a debtor (buyer, person borrowing money, owner of a motor vehicle repaired by a garage, or execution debtor and, in some instances, a seller).

The Personal Property Registry also provides an enquiry system where a person intending to purchase personal property or to lend money on the security of personal property can request a search of available information registered against an individual, business, motor vehicle, mobile home, trailer or airplane.

The Registry maintains a record of all types of registrations registered against personal property in Saskatchewan under the following Acts and provides information based on these registrations on request and payment of the prescribed fee:

- **The Personal Property Security Act**
- **The Sale of Goods Act or The Factors Act**
- **The Garage Keepers Act**
- **The Executions Act**
- **The Creditors' Relief Act**

Effective October 1, 1985, the Personal Property Registry implemented the Telephone Enquiry Centre which allows major users of the system to establish an account with the registry and to phone search requests directly to the registry. The implementation of the Telephone Enquiry Centre significantly improved access to the Registry for major users throughout Saskatchewan.

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - PERSONAL PROPERTY REGISTRY

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Total Registrations	331,091	306,455	331,501	334,108
Counter Searches	31,946	35,051	36,394	26,218
Phone Searches from Judicial Centres	30,464	34,093	24,704	7,896
Total Searches processed on Personal Property Registry computer system (internal, counter, judicial centres and mail requests)	167,124	162,826	169,654	174,395
SGI Searches of PPR data base*	17,931	16,969	17,837	25,214

* October, 1982 to March, 1983 only

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

• GENERAL

The main purpose of the Office of the Public Trustee is to administer the property of those persons who are legally incapable of handling their own estate either by reason of mental disability or minority (being under the age of 18 years) where no one else has been appointed by the Court. The Public Trustee is not the guardian of the person but administers property matters only.

The Public Trustee is also responsible for overseeing the activities of Official Administrators throughout the Province. Under the **Surrogate Court Act**, trust companies are appointed as Official Administrators for each Judicial Centre to administer estates of deceased persons where no other personal representatives have been appointed. In addition, Official Administrators frequently administer estates which involve property going to the Crown in cases where there is no will and no known next-of-kin and, consequently, the Public Trustee is responsible for handling collections of these escheat monies under the **Escheat Act**.

The Public Trustee was established pursuant to the **The Public Trustee Act** which came into effect on April 1, 1984. The Office of the Public Trustee amalgamates the former offices of the Official Guardian and the Administrator of Estates.

• PROPERTY OF MENTALLY INCOMPETENT PERSONS

When a person is certified incompetent to handle his/her affairs under Section 38 of **The Mentally Disordered Persons Act**, a certificate to this effect is sent to the Public Trustee.

If there has been no committee appointed by the court under the Act and no one is willing or capable of acting on that person's behalf, the Public Trustee can administer the estate. Where the Court of Queen's Bench appoints a committee to manage the interests of a mentally incompetent person and that committee dies, the Public Trustee will administer the estate until there is a new committee appointed by the Court.

Where a private individual applies to the Court under **The Mentally Disordered Persons Act** for appointment as committee, but the Court is of the opinion that the applicant is clearly unsuitable because of a conflict of interest and could not carry out the duties in the best interest of the estate, the Court may appoint the Public Trustee as committee instead.

Service of notices of legal process can be made on the Public Trustee on behalf of persons of unsound mind who have no committee, and the Public Trustee must act in that person's best interest.

In administering an estate, the Public Trustee has the power to do all things that a competent person could do with respect to his estate, including buying, selling and leasing of real property; making provision for the maintenance of the person and for the support and maintenance of anyone dependent upon the person; and bringing, maintaining or defending any legal action or proceedings in respect to the person or his estate. A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of the estate is maintained in order to provide a full report to the person when he becomes competent to handle his own affairs or to his executor or administrator if that person dies.

• PROPERTY OF INFANTS

The Public Trustee must attend to property interests of persons under 18 years of age, known as infants, by administering trust funds on their behalf, representing them in court, or protecting their property rights. Most of these interests arise under deceased estates, court actions and claims resulting from **The Fatal Accidents Act** or personal injury claims. The Public Trustee is to receive notice of every application to the Surrogate Court for grant of Letters Probate or Letters of Administration when an infant has an interest or may have a claim against an estate. The Public Trustee then takes steps to ensure that the infant's interest in that estate is protected.

- Where funds are held in trust by the Public Trustee, payments may be made for the maintenance and education of the infant or to meet special expenditures in the best interest of the infant.
- Where funds or property are held in trust by an executor or administrator, the Public Trustee is required to monitor these funds or property to ensure that the administration is in the best interest of the infant.
- There is provision to allow distribution of the infant's assets, up to a maximum of $2,000, to a responsible adult at the discretion of the Public Trustee.
- To facilitate registration of transfers at the Land Titles Office in estates matters, upon being satisfied on affidavit evidence, the Public Trustee may issue a certificate that there are no infants (born or unborn) interested in an estate; or, the Public Trustee may issue a consent to a transaction affecting estate land where an infant may have an interest, but the infant's interest is not being jeopardized.
- Where the infant has an interest in a transaction affecting land, the consent is required from both the infant, if he is 14 years or over, and of the parent, before the Public Trustee can consent. If the Public Trustee refuses to consent to a proposed disposition of land, a court application can be made.
- The Public Trustee's involvement in litigation is usually limited to those proceedings affecting the infant's property. The Public Trustee would not represent infants in divorce, custody or child protection areas.
- Where an action is maintained on behalf of an infant for damages for personal injury or under **The Fatal Accidents Act**, the Public Trustee may approve a settlement, including solicitor's fees, on behalf of the infant. In cases where the Public Trustee refuses to approve the settlement, the parties may apply for an order of the court instead.

A complete and accurate accounting of the administration of trust funds is maintained by the Office of the Public Trustee in order that a complete report can be made when the infant becomes an adult and the funds are released.

TABLE 15

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

	1985/86	1986/87
Number of Incompetent Persons Estates at March 31	1,650	1,614
Total Net Value of Estates at March 31	$34,400,157	$36,353,588
Average Value of Estates	$ 20,848	22,524
Number of Infants' Accounts at March 31	3,182	3,207
Total Trust Funds Held on March 31	$24,901,006	$27,279,508
Average Trust Fund Account	$ 7,825	$ 8,506
Total Assets Administered by Public Trustee	$59,301,163	$63,633,096
Total Number of Estates and Infant Accounts	4,832	4,821
Rate of Interest Distribution		
- September 30	11.69%	14.91%
- March 31	12.02%	12.60%
Number of Infants' Files without Assets held by Public Trustee	1,268	1,777
Number of Certificates and Consents issued pursuant to Sec. 172 of the Land Titles Act	2,390	2,642

IV Corrections Division

• GENERAL

Within the framework of the Canadian Constitution the Corrections Division shares, with other criminal justice agencies, a responsibility for the protection of society from individuals who present a danger to persons or property by:

- preparing pre-sentence and bail verification reports as requested by the courts. These assist in sentencing and remand processes;
- supervising persons placed on probation or released on bail;
- providing a range of facilities that meet the different security requirements for offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than two years, or for persons held on remand awaiting trial or sentencing and for inmates transferred from the federal penitentiary system on the Exchange of Services Agreement;
- providing opportunities for offenders to settle fines through community service work;
- providing opportunities for offenders to learn and practise responsible behavior; and
- assisting and cooperating with other agencies in the development of crime prevention programs.

The above activities are governed by the following legislation:

The **Saskatchewan Corrections Act**
The **Summary Offences Procedure Act**
The **Criminal Code**, and
The **Prisons and Reformatories Act**

(The latter two statutes are federal enactments.)

As part of the responsibility of protecting the public and providing services to carry out sentences imposed by the courts, the Corrections Division offers a wide range of programs. These programs provide for varying levels of offender care, control, and supervision delivered through two operational systems - the Community Operations Branch and the Institutional Operations Branch. Services for Northern Saskatchewan are administered through a Northern Regional Office located in LaRonge.

• DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS

- On March 31, 1987, 51 federal inmates were serving sentences in provincial correctional centres as per the Provincial/Federal Agreement.
- Program services to female offenders at the Pine Grove Correctional Centre have been expanded through the implementation of a sewing and leather work prison industry.
- Victims of property crimes received over $568,000 in restitution payments from offenders — an amount which has continued to increase over the four years the Restitution Program has operated.
- 298,846 man-hours of community service work was performed by inmates at provincial correctional camps and community correctional centres.

• YOUNG OFFENDERS

Although Saskatchewan Social Services is responsible for all individuals sentenced under the parameters of the **Young Offenders Act**, implementation of the Act had an impact on adult correctional services in 1986/87.

In the year under review, Saskatoon and Prince Albert Correctional Centres held 16 and 17 year-old offenders, on an interim basis in separate living units, pending the completion of Social Services new secure custody facilities.

In 1986/87 Prince Albert held an average of 30 young offenders and at year end this number was decreasing as they were being transferred to Social Services young offenders facilities. Saskatoon held an average of 36 young offenders and is scheduled to transfer all young offenders to Social Services facilities within the first two months of the 1987/88 fiscal year.

• FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL EXCHANGE OF SERVICES AGREEMENT

Last year the Department reported that it has signed a new 10 year agreement with the federal government to keep certain Saskatchewan offenders sentenced to federal institutions, within Saskatchewan. The agreement provided the province with $13.75M in capital funds, plus full inmate maintenance and staff training allowances. Construction plans for additional cell space at the Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert Correctional Centres have been completed and construction begun. The agreement will be fully implemented by April, 1989.

As of April 1, 1986, Saskatchewan began receiving federal inmates. In total, 78 federal inmates were accepted during the 1986/87 fiscal year.

• COMMUNITY OPERATIONS

Community Operations Branch administers community-based corrections programs. These programs allow the courts to consider a range of alternatives to imprisonment in the sentencing process. As a result, certain offenders may satisfy the sentence of the court while contributing to the community. These programs are designed primarily for non-dangerous offenders who, at the time of sentencing, present a minimal risk to the public.

Adult Probation Services

Probation is the supervision of convicted offenders for whom the passing of sentence has been suspended pending satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of a court imposed probation order.

The adult probation service, which is administered through six regional offices and five sub-offices, handles the supervision of such offenders as well as the preparation of pre-sentence reports requested by the court.

Probation officers conduct community investigations to assist provincial correctional centres and the Parole Board in developing release plans for inmates.

TABLE 16

CASELOAD STATISTICS - COMMUNITY OPERATIONS (1982/83 to 1986/87)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Average Monthly Probation Caseload	2,951	2,975	3,175	2,944	3,082
Pre-sentence Reports	1,696	1,721	1,910	1,373	1,356
Parole Assessments (per year)	84	72	81	64	107
Bail Verification Reports	240	353	520	607	525
Community Service Order Reports	-	139	213	135	80
Restitution Reports	-	272	300	338	362
St. Louis Placement Reports	-	734	690	624	622
Parolees Supervised (per year)	110	102	99	74	106

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program provides offenders with the alternative of performing community service work to settle a fine rather than imprisonment for failing to pay the fine. Offenders participate in the program voluntarily and are required to perform various assigned tasks that will benefit the community. The program is administered locally on a fee-for-service basis by municipalities, Indian Bands or other non-profit organizations. At the end of the fiscal year there were 280 Fine Option Agents across the province.

TABLE 17

FINE OPTION STATISTICS - 1984/85 to 1986/87

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Number of Fine Registered	13,850	13,053	14,852
Value of Fines Worked Off	$1,470,946	$1,423,750	$1,595,665
Person-Years of Imprisonment Eliminated*	533	435	450

** Person-years of imprisonment eliminated is a estimated figure.

Community Service Order Program

The Community Service Order Program, implemented on December 1, 1983, provides an alternative sentence for property offenders. In this program, selected offenders, when ordered by the court, perform community service work as a condition of a probation order. All work benefits the community and is supervised by local non-profit agencies. 190 of the 280 Fine Option Program agents also act as Community Service Order agents.

TABLE 18
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1984/85	1985/86*	1986/87*
Number of Orders Made	506	856	1,070
Number of Hours Ordered	46,896	68,027	63,590

* Includes Young Offenders except those from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon

Restitution Program

The Restitution Program, implemented on a province-wide basis on April 1, 1983, serves as an alternative sentence for property offenders. It allows offenders, when ordered by the court, to pay victims of property crime the actual dollar loss resulting from the offence. The program provides services to the court through restitution assessment reports and supervision of restitution payments.

TABLE 19
RESTITUTION PROGRAM STATISTICS

	1983/84	1984/85*	1985/86**	1986/87**
Number of Orders Made	2,343	2,096	1,648	1,672
Dollar Value Restitution Ordered	$706,324	$847,925	$780,550	$792,300
Dollar Value Restitution Paid to Victims	$403,836	$526,463	$540,840	$568,351

* Compared to previous years there were fewer orders involving $50 or less and more involving large amounts. This is reflected in the decrease in numbers but an increase in dollar value.

** Does not include Young Offenders that were included in previous years.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

The Bail Verification and Supervision Program operates in Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. It assists the courts in determining who could be safely released into the community while awaiting trial. Program staff prepare Bail Verification Reports on the court's request and, when the court so orders, staff supervise individuals who have been released on bail. During 1986/87, 525 Bail Verification Reports were prepared, and 256 persons were released on supervision. An average of 88 persons were supervised daily.

Impaired Drivers Treatment Program

The Impaired Drivers Treatment Program program provides a treatment option to those persons who are convicted of second or subsequent offences of impaired driving and who are subject to mandatory imprisonment. There are three phases to the Program:

- Corrections Division Program Co-ordinators conduct a preliminary screening and referral and submit sentence placement reports to the court;
- referred offenders are sentenced by the courts to a fixed term that allows the offender to be placed at a 30 bed residential care and treatment facility at St. Louis, Saskatchewan (the facility operates under a grant from the Saskatchewan Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission); and
- after their release, offenders receive follow-up services provided by personnel of the Saskatchewan Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission as a condition of a probation order.

Impaired driving offenders with longer sentences may be allowed to enter St. Louis 14 days before they are to be released on parole. In total, 622 persons were admitted to the St. Louis facility during 1986/87, as compared to 567 admissions in1985/86.

Volunteers in Probation

Available on a province-wide basis, the Volunteers in Probation Program enhances service to probationers and encourages citizen participation in the supervision of offenders. Volunteer Probation Officers are carefully selected and trained, and act under the guidance of a regular probation officer. During 1986/87, there were an average of 106 trained volunteers providing direct service to a daily average of 72 individuals on probation.

Attendance Centres

A court may require an offender to attend information and educational sessions as a condition of probation. Attendance Centres are located in Saskatoon and Regina. Specialized educational programs take place during the day, evening or weekends. Courses are offered in employment skills, alcohol and drug education, money management and life skills. Community professionals, specialists and volunteers provide comprehensive instruction and supervision.

Grants to Non-Government Agencies

Corrections Division administered one departmental grant in 1986/87. The John Howard Society of Saskatchewan received funding to assist in the provision of counselling services to inmates, ex-inmates, their families and community programming.

• INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

The Institutional Operations Branch administers programs for the care and custody of offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment of less than two years (i.e. those incarcerated offenders for which the province is responsible). During 1986/87, 20 correctional facilities were administered by the Division. The breakdown, by category, is:

Provincial Correctional Centres	4
Community Correctional Centres	2
Community-Training Residences	5
Correctional Camps (operated by Correctional Centres)	8
Correctional Camps (direct admission)	1
TOTAL	20

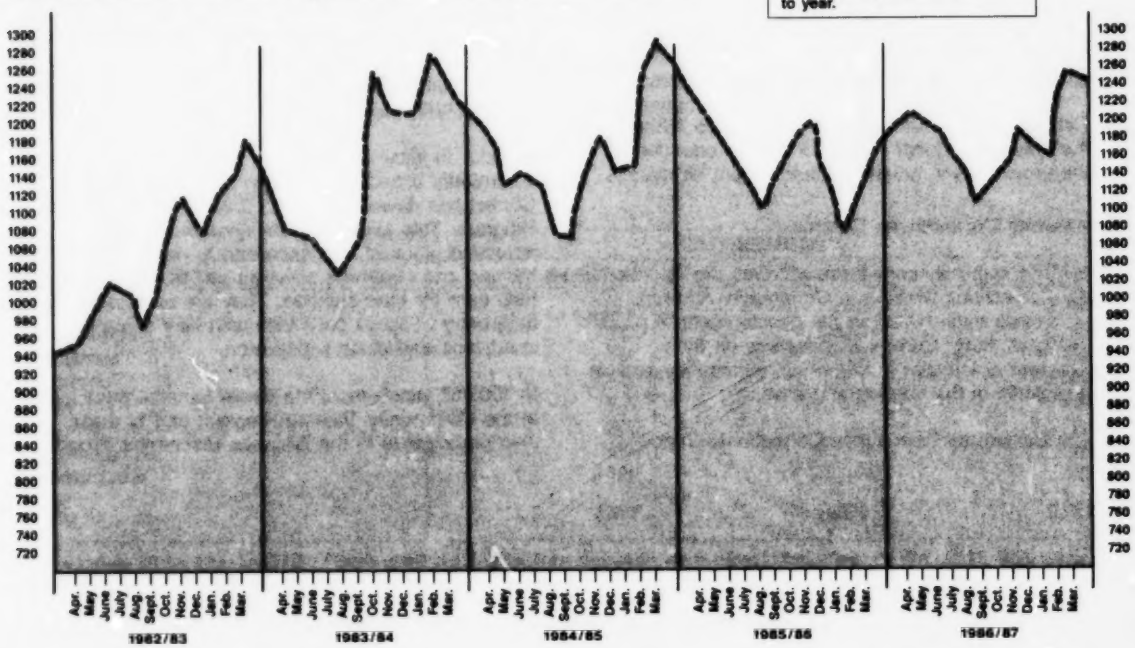
The average daily count in 1986/87 (all facilities combined) was 1,178. A graph of prison populations over the last five years is shown on this page.

Administrative Release Program

In 1984/85 three administrative release programs became fully operational. Two of these programs, Work Incentive and Conditional Release, place selected inmates in the community, on a temporary absence, as they near the completion of their sentence. The third, the Institutional Fine Option Program, allows persons incarcerated solely for fine default to perform community service work in lieu of imprisonment. In 1986/87 the three programs resulted in an average daily count of 120 on release.

Saskatchewan Prison Population — 1982/83 to 1986/87

NOTE: Changes in daily counts are due primarily to changes in admissions and/or average sentence lengths from year to year.



Provincial Correctional Centres

In 1986/87, Institutional Operations Branch maintained four correctional centres providing custody for offenders under provincial jurisdiction. These included correctional centres for male offenders in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. A facility for female offenders is also located at Prince Albert.

Programs at all centres provide a secure humane environment for inmates while maximizing their work, educational and training opportunities. The centres provide a wide range of institutional services including academic and vocational training, counselling services, work and recreation programs and medical and dental services. Community resources are used as much as possible to provide these services. Low security inmates who qualify may be transferred to a community-training residence or to a correctional camp, or they may be released on parole under the authority of the National Parole Board.

- The Regina Correctional Centre, which serves the Southern Region, is the largest facility for sentenced and remand male offenders in the province.

- A smaller facility, the Saskatoon Correctional Centre, accommodates sentenced and remand male offenders from the central area of the province. This facility is designed with modern living units and was opened in 1981/82.

- The Prince Albert Correctional Centre, identical in design and concept to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre, serves male offenders in the Northern area.

- Pine Grove Correctional Centre at Prince Albert is the only correctional facility for female offenders in the province and admits offenders from all regions.

Community Correctional Centres

Although community correctional centres are operated by the Corrections Division, a Community Advisory Board assists each facility in the development of policy and programming. Current emphasis is on the involvement of inmates in numerous community service work projects in the surrounding area.

- The Battlefords Community Correctional Centre provides services to offenders from the Battleford area serving sentences of less than 12 months.

- A Community Correctional Centre administered by the Northern Region is located at Buffalo Narrows. This facility receives non-violent male offenders directly from court or by transfer from Prince Albert Correctional Centre.

Community-Training Residence

The Community-Training Residence program provides opportunities for selected offenders, both sentenced inmates and probationers, to participate in community activities which promote responsible social behavior and work patterns after their release. These activities include employment, vocational and academic training, and treatment for alcoholism. Five community-training residences, two in Regina and one each in Saskatoon, Prince Albert and North Battleford, are maintained as a base for the program for male offenders. Each residence is a large leased family style home capable of accommodating about twelve offenders.

Residents pay room and board during their participation in the program. They are encouraged to get involved in family and social activities that will help them learn to cope with the ordinary demands of society after release. Many participants have a ful. .ime job they retain after release.

Female offenders from Pine Grove Correctional Centre participate in the work, vocational training or educational aspects of the Community-Training Program; however, they return daily to the correctional centre.

In order to allow more female offenders to participate in community based programs in their home community, Corrections developed the Distance Placement Program. This allows female inmates to reside in an approved place of residence and to participate in work, training and treatment activities and in some cases to help care for their children. They are released on a temporary absence certificate with very stringent conditions and close supervision.

In 1986/87, ninety-two Pine Grove inmates participated in the Community Training Program and of these 19 also participated in the Distance Placement Program.

TABLE 20
COMMUNITY TRAINING RESIDENCE PROGRAM STATISTICS 1982/83 to 1986/87

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Cases Discharged During the Year	445	456	512	468	475
Total Days on Program	18,452	19,907	23,630	24,223	25,159
Total Earnings and Training Grants	$218,052	$278,000	$293,620	$500,550	$542,925
Board and Room Paid By Inmates to C.T.R.'s	$ 96,016	$107,760	$116,890	$133,800	$137,275
Support to Dependents	—	$ 30,900	$ 43,226	$ 48,315	$ 62,472

Correctional Camps

The Province maintains eight correctional camps operating as satellites to correctional centres in various locations throughout the province. An additional camp, administered by the Northern Region, is located at Besnard Lake. Unlike the satellites, Besnard Lake Correctional Camp is an independent facility that receives admissions directly from court.

These facilities, for male inmates, provide a positive work and living experience for those who require a low level of security. The majority of work performed involves development and maintenance of public camping sites and recreational areas in the province's provincial parks. Some camps also perform fire fighting duties, forest harvesting operations and community service work.

- Satellite camps for the Regina Correctional Centre are located at Echo Valley and Buffalo Pound Provincial Parks.
- Prince Albert Correctional Centre has satellite camps on the Hanson Lake Road (White Gull) and another at the Meadow Lake Provincial Park, as well as an Urban Camp.
- An Urban Camp is located adjacent to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre while a satellite camp for the Centre is situated at Danielson Provincial Park.
- The permanent Waden Bay Park Camp, a satellite to the Besnard Lake Correctional Camp, opened on September 1, 1986. The facility has a capacity of 16 inmates.
- At the end of 1986/87, the eight satellite camps and Besnard Lake Camp had a total capacity of 263.

Table 21
NEW ADMISSIONS 1986/87

	ADMISSIONS*		
Correctional Facilities	**Sentence**	**Remand**	**Total**
Regina	2,045	700	2,745
Prince Albert	1,712	635	2,347
Pine Grove	568	170	738
Saskatoon	1,431	1,521	2,952
Battlefords	421	—	421
St. Louis	268	—	268
Buffalo Narrows	164	—	164
Besnard Lake	122	—	122
TOTAL	6,731	3,026	9,757

* New admissions only (**NOTE:** There were 1,111 transfers between correctional facilities. Of the 1,111, 353 were transfers to St. Louis).

TABLE 22

NEW SENTENCED ADMISSIONS* BY AGE GROUP 1986/87

Correctional Facility	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-45	45-49	50+	TOTAL
Regina	4	9	128	146	676	441	230	142	97	76	96	2,045
Prince Albert	0	4	100	124	561	370	225	127	85	52	64	1,712
Pine Grove	0	2	23	35	192	139	84	40	29	11	13	568
Saskatoon	0	4	70	84	439	317	189	138	84	46	60	1,431
Battlefords	0	0	23	27	142	96	35	27	21	28	22	421
St. Louis	0	2	7	8	62	41	40	28	14	23	43	268
Buffalo Narrows	0	0	15	22	60	41	12	6	5	3	0	164
Besnard Lake	0	0	8	11	39	27	12	9	5	5	6	122
TOTAL	4	21	374	457	2,171	1,472	827	517	340	244	304	6,731

* New Admissions only (NOTE: There were 1,111 transfers between correctional facilities. Of the 1,111, 353 were transfers to St. Louis).

TABLE 23

PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES
NEW SENTENCED ADMISSIONS* BY MAJOR OFFENCE 1986/87**

	Against Person	Narcotics	Against Property	Drinking/ Driving	Misc.	Prov. Acts	TOTAL
Regina	310	53	522	499	206	455	2,045
Prince Albert	276	28	361	418	234	395	1,712
Pine Grove	76	5	171	101	91	124	568
Saskatoon	244	38	484	305	181	179	1,431
Battlefords	20	3	89	101	43	165	421
St. Louis	3	0	0	256	3	6	268
Buffalo Narrows	22	3	34	31	20	54	164
Besnard Lake	42	2	34	21	19	4	122
TOTAL	993	132	1,695	1,732	797	1,382	6,731

* New admissions only (NOTE: There were 1,111 transfers between correctional facilities. Of the 1,111, 353 were transfers to St. Louis).

** 1986/87 represents the first year where sentenced admissions are placed into a "Major Offence Group" based on sentence length rather than only the offence type.

IV Management Services Division

As part of an organizational change implemented by the Department in January, 1985, various central management and program support services were relocated in a new Management Services Division. The objective of this measure was to achieve closer co-ordination, improved efficiency and increased effectiveness in the delivery of support services to senior management and operational components. The new Division is composed of the following Branches: Administrative Services; Human Resources; Systems; Policy, Planning, and Evaluation; and Communications.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch provides centralized management support services to the Department. The principal responsibilities of the Branch include financial management, budget preparation, revenue and expenditure accounting and forecasting;, procurement of goods; mail and records services; space and accommodation services; and development of administrative and management policies.

Branch Highlights

- Co-ordinated the development and approval of the 1987/88 Department budget;
- Continued timeliness and accuracy of the Department's fiscal forecasts and timely payment of suppliers;
- Redistributed workflows in the Mail, Records and Procurement Unit — enhancing service to departmental clients while achieving cost efficiencies;
- Developed in conjunction with Corrections Division and Human Resources Branch, a financial plan relating to the Federal/Provincial Corrections Agreement on Housing of Federal Inmates;
- Implemented the government's new banking policy
- Received departmental revenues of $50,185,644 against expenditures of $112,416,600 (unaudited).

HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH

The Human Resources Branch provides central personnel support services to the Department on an ongoing basis in personnel administration, payroll, labor relations and staff training.

Human resource services administration is governed by the department's overall manpower utilization and development plan. From the statement of broad objectives, the branch extracts recruitment strategies, classifications plans, compensations packages, performance planning and review procedures, employee relations strategies and training and staff development needs and goals.

BRANCH HIGHLIGHTS

- From November, 1986 to January, 1987, Human Resources Branch participated in a major recruitment drive to staff part-time Corrections Workers in the three men's Correctional Centres. 725 applications were received. 142 applicants were interviewed and 48 were selected. The successful recruits included 23 women (48%) and 5 persons of native ancestry (10%).
- A tour of Community Corrections, Northern Corrections and Land Titles offices throughout the province was undertaken to meet with staff to review benefits programs.
- The Human Resources Branch received a total of 36 grievances during the 1986/87 fiscal year. Of these, 8 were resolved, 1 withdrawn and 27 outstanding.
- A policy for the distribution of salary cheques was established. As well, a procedure for the inquiries on the disposition of salary was implemented. The timeliness and accuracy of the process of payroll improved by redistributing the workloads among the payroll personnel. This substantially reduced the overtime hours worked in the Payroll Unit.
- Five Human Resources Branch staff had the opportunity to participate in long term work placements and secondments as part of a deliberate career development strategy.

TABLE 24

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ON STAFFING ACTIONS HUMAN RESOURCES BRANCH

	1985/86	1986/87
Permanent Appointments	71	108
Part-time/Temporary Appointments	174	238
Classification Requests	54	184
Staffing Requests	352	446

TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS

- Provided over 798 man days of supervisory training to departmental staff through internal and contracted resources in these areas:
  - Supervisory Skills
  - Communication Skills
  - Personnel Recruitment and Selection
  - Situational Leadership
  - Managing Conflict
  - Time Management
  - Writing Skills
  - Stress and Self Management
  - Leading Effective Meetings
  - Making Presentations
  - Managing Human Performance
- Supervisory training was provided for the first time to Deputy Registrars in the Regina Land Titles Office during five sessions on the following topics:
  - Overview of Supervision
  - Supervisory Needs
  - Action Planning
  - Management Skills
    - — Problem Solving
    - — Decision Making
    - — Delegation and Coaching
    - — Celebrating Success
    - — Communications
    - — Leadership
    - — Action Planning back at the job
- The Training Unit also provided liaison for Public Service Commission courses and administered the Tuition Reimbursement Program, Administrative Development Program, Middle Management Program, Executive Management Program and Education Leave Program.
- Produced the Annual Justice Calendar of Training Events, and the Catalogue of Audio/Visual and Reading Resources.

- **Correction Worker Training Program Highlights**

1. The Training Unit co-ordinated the Corrections Workers Training Program. This training provides 16 weeks of job skills training to Corrections Workers. Trainees receive 16 weeks of formal training prior to commencement of full duties within a correctional centre. In 1986/87 fiscal year, thirty-five trainees graduated from the program compared to thirty-nine in 1985/86, and thirty graduates in 1984/85.
2. As a result of the Federal/Provincial Corrections Agreement, the Training Unit also developed a training proposal and co-ordinated three additional Correction Worker Training Programs. These are scheduled to take place in Regina and Prince Albert to meet increased staffing needs in the 1987/88 fiscal year.
3. The curriculum of all Corrections Worker Training Program modules was documented, and the review of the training manual was initiated for Corrections Management.
4. Course evaluations and testing methodology for the Corrections Worker Training Program was reviewed and revised resulting in increased standards for written final exams and more clear evaluation standards for Restraints. Divisional Directives outlining new policies and guidelines were approved.
5. A four stage counselling evaluation format was developed and implemented. Formal counselling evaluations are given: 1) at the end of Security Training; 2) at the end of Field Placements; 3) at the mid-point of Human Behavior Training (exception: "shorter" Federal/Provincial Training); and 4) at the end of Human Behavior Training.

SYSTEMS BRANCH

The Systems Branch provides support and direction to the department in reviewing, developing, implementing and maintaining automated systems. The branch also provides centralized data entry services. In order to meet its objectives the Systems Branch is responsible for:

- evaluating existing and proposed systems in co-operation with the program managers;
- conducting feasibility studies;
- providing advice and recommendations to all levels of management concerning solutions to system problems;
- co-ordinating the systems activities of the department with central agencies such as the Systems Centre, SaskComp, Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation, and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics;
- managing third-party contracts for development and maintenance of systems;
- developing and managing the departmental systems budget;
- providing maintenance and operational support for all departmental systems;
- providing technical support on hardware and operating system software; and
- project management for new systems development and enhancement projects.

During 1986/87, significant improvement in the level of support to the department was accomplished.

- A number of key positions were filled during the year through recruitment, contracting and transfers (eg. Key Edit, Systems Analyst, Technical Analyst, User Support Analyst, Project Manager) enabling the branch to respond to the demands for support.
- A number of organizational changes were made to provide more responsive service. Responsibility for all aspects of each of the projects have been assigned to two project managers who become the "folder-holders" for their assigned projects. All other staff are assigned on a project basis to assist the project managers as the need dictates.
- Technical support was greatly improved with hiring of a technical analyst to share responsibilities for technical support and provide back-up to the senior technical analyst.
- User management groups have been set up for major operational systems to direct the maintenance and enhancement activities on each project and to set the priorities. This has resulted in the transfer of operational responsibility and ownership of the systems to the user branches and provides them with control over the support of their systems.

In addition to these developments, significant progress was made on a number of projects:

- Extended implementation of the first phase of Justice Automated Information Network from Saskatoon to all other sites.
- Completed development and implementation of the Automated Enforcement of Maintenance Orders System and negotiated a maintenance contract with the developers.
- Initiated and made significant progress on development of a Scheduling System for scheduling court time for Court of Queen's Bench Judges.
- Initiated a systems review of the Personal Property Registry System to determine the potential for improvement.
- Acquired replacement on the enhancement for the Exchange of Service Agreement for Federal Inmates.
- Began development on the enhancement for the Exchange of Service Agreement for Federal Inmates.
- Implemented automated systems for centre daily counts, administration release daily counts as well as federal inmate daily listings and billing ledger for the Corrections Division.
- Successfully implemented a tax preparation system for the Public Trustee.
- Completed the implementation of the Justice Personnel System and installed the 17 terminals for the Human Resources Information System.
- Successfully developed and implemented an automated index system for the Chief Surveyor's Office.
- Selected a consulting firm through the competitive Request for Proposal process to produce an Information Management Strategic Plan for the Department.

POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION BRANCH

Policy, Planning and Evaluation Branch provides central program support services with special emphasis on criminal justice issues. Branch personnel during 1986/87 numbered five professional staff (including the Department's librarian), two consultants and two clerical support staff. Activities within the Branch focus on strategic planning, policy analysis, program development and program analysis. The Branch is also responsible for administering the Department's library service and providing consultation on operational issues to Divisional and Branch Heads on an ongoing basis.

Highlights of the year's operations include:

- The substantial completion of a major research report on the treatment of cases of wife abuse within the justice system. Funding assistance for this project was received from the federal Ministries of Justice and Solicitor General.
- Completion of evaluations of the Community Services Order and Managing Human Performance programs.
- The initiation of a major research project reviewing all provincial offences and examining the potential for a simplified, efficient and economical procedure for the enforcement of provincial legislation.
- Preparation of background research papers and documentation on a variety of justice related issues - including victim services, crime prevention, native justice services, young offenders/alternative measures, capital punishment, regional trends in correctional centre admissions, correctional centre space utilization patterns, offence rates and population growth, and alternative dispute resolution.
- Branch staff represented the Department on the provincial Court Utilization Committee, and prepared analyses of court circuit points, trial co-ordination and court backlogs.
- Branch staff were involved in provincial and federal/provincial initiatives on alcohol, drugs and youth.
- Branch staff represented the Department on other committees, including those concerning family violence and services to senior citizens.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

The Communications Branch was established midway through the 1984/85 fiscal year with the establishment of the Director of Communications position.

The Branch provides the central support resources necessary for the Department to meet its communication objectives. Providing central support entails responsibility for the following activities:

- consultation with Branch Managers and the Senior Management of the Department concerning the development and implementation of communication projects;
- review and development of budgets relating to communication initiatives by the Department;
- liaison with all suppliers of communication related services;
- review and approval of all expenditures related to communication initiatives of the Department;
- review and approval of all advertising placement made on behalf of the Department;
- review and approval of all media releases issued by the Department;
- providing primary media contact and consultation for the Department;
- development of initiatives which will improve the flow of information between the Department and the various publics with which it interacts.

Branch Highlights 1986/87

- Development and implementation of the informational media campaign highlighting crime prevention week.
- Development of provincial crime prevention awards.
- Development of an informational media campaign promoting awareness of the department's maintenance enforcement program.
- Department representation on various interdepartmental committees.
- Development and implementation of Departmental Communications Policy.
- Production of several public information brochures on various Department programs and services.
- Production of Justice Update, a publication circulated to members of the Saskatchewan Bar.
- Ongoing media liaison.
- Preparation of the Department Annual Report.